

publicans flock for the true doctrines of their party. The ability of THE TRIBUNE to its constituents was clearly shown in the recent election, when almost alone in the city, it fought the good fight for the Republican ascendancy. It was surrounded by the camp—by prominent journals which were led by feelings of malice and hatred, and its cause was not lost in the efforts of most honest men, the Republicans. Every true Republican should be a subscriber to THE TRIBUNE and ignore all lawless papers which described the party in the Presidential campaign.

The TRIBUNE has attained a circulation which is envied by its jealous neighbors. It sold a copy of itself daily in election week, and has now steadily increased to the rate of 14,000 paid subscriptions to the paper. As a newspaper THE TRIBUNE is unequalled. It has the news complete, a valuable editorial department; all the best review, love letters, fun and literary sketches, and the several special features for the school instruction and enjoyment. We hope the school instruction and enjoyment. We hope the circulation of this leading metropolitan journal will be largely increased in Rockland County this season.

ANCIENT AND MODERN STAINED GLASS.

CHARLES BARNARD'S LECTURE ON ITS PHYSICAL PROPERTIES.

Charles Barnard delivered yesterday afternoon in Chipping Hall the fourth of the St. John Lectures, taking as his subject, "A Bit of Glass." After speaking of the physical properties and composition of glass, Mr. Barnard referred briefly to the different methods of shaping it. "The term cut glass," said he, "is incorrect. Glass cannot be cut, not even by the diamond. The diamond cracks it and enables one to break it. What is ordinarily called cut glass is really ground glass;" and he gave a short description of the method of grinding glass, of blowing glass and of the processes of etching and the sand blast. The lecturer then passed to the subject of colored glass. This part of the lecture was illustrated by a large number of fine specimens of stained glass which had been loaned for the occasion by several New York firms.

Stained glass was first used for decorative purposes in the twelfth century. The superius medieval window, which is found in the ancient stone glasses, and which cannot be made in modern workrooms, is not due either to the skill of the medieval artists, but to the softening influence of time and the atmosphere upon the colors. Another cause of the great beauty of these ancient windows is that each window has a central panel; and caused delicate shading which the artists never designed. In modern glass staining this shading is obtained by varying the thickness of the glass, the thicker parts being produced by the use of rough pieces of glass in stained windows. The roughness gives rise to a variety of tints and shading which cannot be obtained by smooth pieces. There are some beautiful specimens of translucent glass, and in reference to the production of the iridescence he said:

"The iridescent glass is not made in the same way as the others are. They are found in the mosaics, the others were originally white glass, but the action of the atmosphere has produced upon their surface an imperceptible corrugation similar to that which occurs upon metal when the same way as the diffraction gratings which are now substituted for prisms in spectroscopic experiments. The rays of light, when reflected, which possess equal reflective surfaces to shine with all the colors of the spectrum. It has been recently discovered that by exposing glass for a short time to the flames of furnace and a similar corrugation is produced, and in this way the iridescent glass is made."

THE POST OFFICE IN COLONIAL TIMES.

THE FIRST BEGINNINGS—EARLY ORGANIZERS—THEIR DIFFICULTIES.

The Rev. Dr. Ashbel G. Vermilye read a paper of unusual interest at the stated meeting of the New-York Historical Society last evening, beginning with a brief description of the importance of the postal service, and of early efforts in the transmission of letters, he gave special attention to the history of the New-York Post Office in Colonial and Revolutionary times, of its postmaster and his achievements. The following are extracts from the address:

The New York Post Office was established in 1775. It was not the first by any means either in this country or in the empire, but the most noted postman between New York and Boston drew up the tables with his "post mount" and a compensation of postmen's wages was established. The first post office was established by the colonial government of New York. In 1702 one person, Thomas Neale, received letters patent in England to take charge of the whole post office of New York, and the management was under a postmaster general, with a Colonial Postmaster General in London, under a Postmaster-General at New York. For forty years, however, there was no post office in New York, and did not until 1775, when Benjamin Franklin came into office as Deputy Postmaster-General for the Colony. Then began systematic organization of the post offices, and of the post roads, and riders, advertised letters, reduced rates, and quickened up-riders and everything else. The result of Franklin's energy was the creation of a post road from Boston to New York, Great Britain of £10,000. In that year, for political reasons, he was dismissed, and the new service practically collapsed, only again to make its success under our two postmasters, and the following are extracts from the address:

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